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- 1. A process for the production of paper from a suspension containing cellulosic fibres, and optional fillers, comprising adding to the suspension drainage and retention aids comprising a cationic organic polymer and anionic microparticulate material, forming and dewatering the suspension on a wire, characterised in that the cationic organic polymer has a non-aromatic hydrophobic group which is an alkyl group containing at least 3 carbon atoms, selected from n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, t-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyf, decyl, undecyl and dodecyl.
- 2. A process for the production of paper from a suspension containing cellulosic fibres, and optional fillers, comprising adding to the suspension drainage and retention 10 aids comprising a cationic organic polymer and anionic microparticulate material, forming and dewatering the suspension on a wire, characterised in that the cationic organic polymer comprises in polymerized form one or more monomers comprising at least one monomer having a hon-aromatic hydrophobic group selected from
 - (i) a cationic monomer having a non-aromatic hydrophobic group represented by the general formula (I):

$$CH_{2} = C - R, \qquad R_{2} \qquad (I)$$

$$O = C - A - B - N^{\dagger} - R_{4} \qquad X^{\dagger}$$

$$R_{3}$$

wherein R₁ is H or CH₃; R₂ and R₃ are each H or an alkyl group having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; A is O or NH; B is an alkylene group of from 2 to 8 carbon atoms or a hydroxy 25 propylene group; R4 is a substituent containing a non-aromatic hydrophobic group containing from 3 to 12 carbon atoms; and X is an anionic counterion;

(ii) a non-ionic monomer having a non-aromatic hydrophobic group represented by the general formula (IV):

$$CH_2 = C - R_1$$
 R_8 (IV)
 $O = C - A - B - N$ R_9

wherein R₁ is H or CH₃; A is O or NH; B is an alkylene group of from 2 to 8 carbon atoms or a hydroxy propylene group or, alternatively, A and B are both nothing whereby there is a single bond between C and N (O=C-NR₈R₉); R₈ and R₉ are each N or a substituent containing a non-aromatic hydrophobic group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, at least one

of R₈ and R₉ being a substituent containing a hydrophobic group having from 2 to 6 carbon

(iii) a non-ionic monomer having a non-aromatic hydrophobic group represented by the general formula (V):

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$$CH_2 = C - R_1$$
 (V)
 $Q = C - A - (-B - O -)_n - R_{10}$

wherein R₁ is H or CH₃; A is O or NH; B is an alkylene group of from 2 to 4 carbon atoms; n is an integer of at least 1; R10 is a substituent containing a hydrophobic group having at least 2 carbon atoms.

- 3. A process according to claim 1 or 2, characterised 15 cationic organic polymer is a vinyl addition polymer comprising in polymerized form at least one non-cationic monomer having a non-aromatic hydrophobic group and at least one cationic monomer.
 - 4. A process according to claim 1, 2 or 3, characterised in that the hydrophobic group is attached to a nitrogen or oxygen which, in turn, is attached to the polymer backbone via a chain of atoms.
 - 5. A process according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the hydrophobic group is an alkyl group containing from 4 to 8 carbon atoms.
 - 6. A process according to any of the preceding claims, characterised in that the cationic organic polymer is an acrylamide-based polymer.
 - 7. A process according to any of the preceding claims, characterised in that the cationic organic polymer comprises in polymerized form a cationic monomer having a non-aromatic hydrophobic group represented by the general formula (i):

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$$CH_{z} = C - R_{1} \qquad R_{2}$$

$$O = C - A - B - N^{+} - R_{4} \qquad X^{-}$$

$$R_{3}$$
(1)

wherein R₁ is H or CH₃; R₂ and R₃ are each an alkyl group having from 1 to 2 carbon 35 atoms; A is O or NH; B is an alkylene group of from 2 to 4 carbon atoms or a hydroxy propylene group; R4 is a substituent containing an alkyl group containing from 4 to 8 carbon atoms; and X is an anionic counterion.

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B, A process according to any of the preceding claims, characterised in that the cationic organic polymer comprises in polymerized form a non-ionic monomer having a non-aromatic hydrophobic group represented by the general formula (IV):

$$CH_{2} = C - R_{1} \qquad R_{9} \qquad (IV)$$

$$O = C - A - B - N$$

$$R_{9}$$

wherein R₁ is H or CH₃; A is O or NH; B is an alkylene group of from 2 to 4 carbon atoms or a hydroxy propylene group or, alternatively, A and B are both nothing whereby there is a single bond between C and N (O=C-NR₈R₉); R₈ and R₉ are each H or a substituent containing an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, at least one of R_s and R_s being a substituent containing an alkyl group having from 3 to 4 carbon atoms.

9. A process according to any of the preceding claims, characterised in that the cationic organic polymer comprises in polymerized form a non-ionic monomer having a non-aromatic hydrophobic group represented by the general formula (V):

$$CH_{2} = C - R_{1} \qquad (V)$$

$$O = C - A - (-B - O -)_{n} - R_{10}$$

- wherein R₁ is H or CH₂; A is O; B is an alkylene group of from 2 to 4 carbon atoms; n is an 25 integer of at least 1; R₁₀ is alkyl having at least 2 carbon atoms.
 - 10. A process according to any of the preceding claims, characterised in that the cationic organic polymer is a vinyl addition polymer prepared from a monomer mixture comprising from 5 to 25 mole% of monomer having a non-aromatic hydrophobic group, and from 95 to 75 mole% of other copolymerizable monomers.
 - 11. A process according to any of the preceding claims, characterised in that the anionic microparticulate material is selected from silica-based particles and bentonite.
- 12. A process according to any of the preceding claims, oh aracterised in that the drainage and retention aids further comprises a low molecular weight cationic 35 organic polymer.
 - 13. A process according to any of the preceding claims, chatacterised in that the suspension that is dewatered on the wire has a conductivity of at least 2.0 mS/cm.

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- 14. A process according to any of the preceding claims, characterised in that the process further comprises dewatering the suspension on a wire to obtain a wet web of paper and white water, recirculating the white water and optionally introducing fresh water to form a suspension containing cellulosic fibres, and optional fillers, to be dewatered, wherein the amount of fresh water introduced is less than 30 tons per ton of dry paper produced.
- 15. A process according to any of the preceding claims, characterised in that less than 10 tons of tresh water is introduced into the process per ton of dry paper produced.
- 16. A cationic vinyl addition polymer comprising in polymerized form at least one non-cationic monomer having a non-aromatic hydrophobic group, at least one cationic monomer and (meth)acrylamide wherein the cationic vinyl addition polymer is prepared from a monomer mixture comprising from 75 to 95 mole% of (meth)acrylamide.
- 17. A cationic vinyl addition polymer according to claim 16, charac-15 terised in that the (meth)acrylamide is acrylamide.
 - 18. A cationic vinyl addition polymer according to claim 16 or 17, characterised in that the non-aromatic hydrophobic group is attached to a nitrogen or oxygen which, in turn, is attached to the polymer backbone via a chain of atoms.
 - 19. A cationic vinyl addition polymer according to claim 16, 17 or 18, characterised in that the non-aromatic hydrophobic group is an alkyl group containing from 3 to 12 carbon atoms.
 - 20. A cationic vinyl addition polymer\according to claim 16, 17, 18 or 19, characterised in that the cationic vinyl addition polymer comprises in polymerized form a non-ionic monomer having a non-aromatic hydrophobic group represented by the general formula (IV):

$$CH_{2} = C - R_{t} \qquad R_{s}$$

$$O = C - A - B - N$$

$$R_{g}$$
(IV)

wherein R₁ is H or CH₃; A is O or NH; B is an alkylene group of from 2 to 4 carbon atoms or a hydroxy propylene group or, alternatively, A and B are both nothing whereby there is a single bond between C and N (O=C-NR₆R₉); R₆ and R₉ are each H or a substituent containing an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, at least one of Rs and Rs being a substituent containing an alkyl group having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms.

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21. A cationic vinyl addition polymer according to any of claims 16 to 20, characterised in that the cationic vinyl addition polymer comprises in polymerized form a non-ionic monomer having a non-aromatic hydrophobic group represented by the general formula (V):

$$CH_{2} = C - R_{1} \qquad (V)$$

$$C = C - A - (-B - O -)_{n} - R_{10}$$

wherein R₁ is H or CH₃; A is O or NH; B is an alkylene group of from 2 to 4 carbon atoms; n is an integer of at least 1; R₁₀ is alkyl having at least 2 carbon atoms.

- 22. A cationic vinyl addition polymer according to any of claims 16 to 21, 15 characterise d in that the non-aromatic hydrophobic group is an alkyl group selected from n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl and t-butyl.
 - 23. A cationic vinyl addition polymer according to any of claims 16 to 22, characterised in that the cationic vinyl addition polymer comprises in polymerized form a cationic monomer represented by the general formula (I):

$$CH_{2} = C - R_{1} \qquad R_{2} \qquad (I)$$

$$O = C - A - B - N^{+} - R_{4} \qquad X^{-}$$

$$R_{3}$$

wherein R₁ is H or CH₃; R₂ and R₃ are each H or an alkyl group having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; A is O or NH; B is an alkylene group of from 2 to 4 carbon atoms or a hydroxy propylene group; R4 is a non-aromatic hydrocarbon group containing from 4 to 8 carbon atoms; and X is an anionic counterion.

24. A cationic vinyl addition polymer according to any of claims 16 to 23. characterised in that the cationic vinyl addition polymer comprises in polymerized form a cationic monomer represented by the general formula (III):

$$CH_{2} = C - R_{1} \qquad R_{2}$$

$$0 = C - A - B - N^{+} - R_{7} \qquad X$$

$$R_{3}$$
(III)

wherein R₁ is H or CH₃; R₂ and R₃ are each H or an alkyl group having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, suitably 1 to 2 carbon atoms; A is O or NH; B is an alkylene group of from 2 to 8



23 carbon atoms, suitably 2 to 4 carbon atoms, or a hydroxy propylene group; R, is H, an alkyl group having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, a benzyl group or a phenylethyl group; and X is an anionic counterion.

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25. A cationic vinyl addition polymer according to any of claims 16 to 24, characterised in that the cationic vinyl addition polymer is prepared from a monomer mixture comprising from 5 to 25 mole% of non-ionic monomer having a nonaromatic hydrophobic group, and from 95 to 75 mole% of other copolymerizable monomers.

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